Then shall they longer sway The scaptre of the free? No! God will bring the day To deliver you and me.

Then wait in hope the hour, And we shall gain the power, By the bond of liberty. No longer shall our brothers say,

My rights you do deny, But "equal rights" shall rule the day, And all with law comply. Then draw tight the bands, Nor o'er our trials boood: Be stained with brothers' blood. Then while madness rules the hour, At the ballot-box we'll try To regain the power Now lost to you and I.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22, 1864 French Views of our Civil War.

NEW YORK, Jan, 14, 1864. To the Editors of The New York News: I ask a place in your columns for the subjoined translation of a remarkably able article recently published in The Memorial Diplomatique, the peculiar organ of European diplomacy. It is signed by one of the few European journalists who have had opportunities to study American politics and character-Henri Vignaud. Its com ments upon our civil war are not complementary to the people of the North, but it is well that our fellow citizens should be from time to time reminded what verdict is being recorded against us by enlightened publicists of the Old World, to be transferred into history for the perusal of pos-

The article was written immediately upon the receipt in Europe of the returns of our Autumn elections. It is of course full of disappointment -a disappointment shared and expressed by every true friend of I berty, civilization and throughout the world-at the war attitude and war platform which had been adopted by the Democrats of the Northern States, and on and by which we had been ingloriously defeated.

If the perusal of this eloquently written editorial shall have the effect to induce a single reader to re fleet whether it is worth while for the North to make the inevitable sacrifice of popular liberty, to obtain a compulsory Union, then the object with which I ask a place for it in your columns, will have been accomplished. Very respectfully yours,

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Translated from the Memorial Diplomatique. The various demonstrations made by the Democrats and friend- of peace in the North have induced those who do not study American affairs with attention to believe that the great revolution which is devouring the republic of Washington will work its own solution, and that both North and South, aghast at the ruins and heaped up everywhere around them, at the sea of blood which their fatal dissensions still cause to flow, will at last become conscious of the fact that war is not an element of union, and casting aside their arms will either become reconciled by mutual concessions or settle down in peace, side by side,

as free and independent States. The recent elections have destroyed this illusion. For the first time, we might say, in a whole venr, public sentiment in the United States has assumed such a form as to enable us to understand its purport. We can now see clearly into the plans of the Government, and ascertain how

they are to be viewed by the people The idea has been hitherto entertained that the Democratic party desired peace. This error has been strengthened by the attacks which its organs and or stors made and are still making every day upon the Federal Administration, and by the general tone of hostility which pervades the language of its leaders. The late elections, while they show the weakness of the party, also bring to light the fact which we have long since known, that there is little difference between Democrats and Radicals as to the propriety of continuing the war.

In the midst of the tempest which each day carries off some element of American liberty, the Democrats are, it is true, the only persons who protest against the usurpations of government, against the violence of military authority, and against the encroschments of the central power upon that of the states, and from this circumstance they are the only constitutional party in the North; but they have not been able to resist that blind devotion to the Union which induces Americans to value it more than liberty; they have failed to appreciate the spirit of that Constitution of which they are the only and last de-

Not one of the leaders of the Democratic party, even of those who have been most energetic in their attacks upon the policy of the Administra tion-not even Vallandigham or Governor Seymour has even declared that he was in favor of peace with the South at the price of separation. Judge Woodward, who was the recent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; Mr. Vallandig ham, who aspired to the same post in Ohio; Mr. Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and all the other heads of the Democratic party, are as strongly in favor of the Union as Mr. Lin coln. The only difference between Ridicals and Democrats, is that the former wish for Union through war, and that the latter wish to obtain it by concitiation, if possible, and, if not, by carry ing on the war in a regular and humane way in

accordance with the spirit of the age. Union, Union, through fire and sword, or Union by prayer and compromise, but Union at any cost. Union, even at the price of an ocean of blood, at the price of public credit; Union, in fact, at any price, even that of liberty; such is the open, or secret thought of every American of the North, be he Radical, Peace Democrat, War Democrat, Copperhead, or Old Line Whig. The insane desire for Union turns the heads of all. A prey to this ballucination, the Americans do not perceive that while they are running after some detached portions of the Republic, those which were still united begin to separate, and that their attempts in favor of the Union are so many germs of disunion, from which, instead of two Confederacies, three or four will probably

National vanity has taken such hold upon the people of the North that it has destroyed their moral sense. They sacrifice everything to the pride of being able to say that their power extends over half a continent, and that they are equal to any nation in the world.

rious idea! The Anglo-Saxon is certainly the most mdent of all men, but his pride is greater than his love of independence, and he would not hesitate to sucrifice liberty to vanity. One of the great men of the French Revolution said: Let the Colonies perish sooner than a principle" The Americans reverse the expression and say: "Sooner let liberty perish than lose" an loch of territory." In their opinion the glorious Union takes precedence of everything.

There is then, in fact, little difference between the Democrats of the North and the most extreme Rudicals; they are all agreed upon this capital polet, that the independence of the South cannot be recognized. All want the Union, and if they fiffer as to their plans for obtaining it, it is becouse their interests are not identical. The sion of power is the real point in dispute between these two parties; the rest and profound difference between them lies in the fact that the one is in possession of the Govern ment which the other wishes to control, If the Democrats ask to have the Union re stored by means of compromise, it is because this

is the only way in which they can obtain power. The return of the Southern States to the Union would at once give the Democratic porty its former superiority. It is evident that if these States are induced by any combination, even by subjugation, to send representatives to Congress, those representatives would unite with the Democcusion party of the North, with them they have numerous points of contact, and who are the only persons who have any sympathy with

The Dem scrate, independently of the question of principles, which unfortunately have at this time little weight to the United States, have every interest in sustaining the doctrine of State rights and preaching concillation toward the Confeder stes; since if the Southern States should be entirely crushed out or lose their constitutions, their restoration to the Union as conprovinces, would not diminish the political influ

ence of the radicals.

Hence the watchword of the Democratic party is: "The Union as it was, and the Constitution

The radicals take a perfectly clear view of the such note is issued. It is claimed that this uni situation. They know that the day on which formity will soon render the notes so familiar to the twenty six Senators of the South shall take the eye that even inexperienced persons will be ther seats at the Capitol will be the day on which they will cease to govern the Union, and they are determined that that day shall never come. We must here admire the astuteness and ability which they have prepared and brought the revolution to the point where it now is. At the be ginning of the war, when the North as one man feets hoped for were not attained. The successasked the restoration of the Union, the radicals ful and persevering ingenuity displayed in conndid not show any intention of changing the insti-tutions of the republic in any way; they shouted Union and Constitution as loudly as did the Dem the national currency shall be produced, the evil ocrats. Now, however, that the Democrats have effects must be wide spread in proportion to the reparated from them and are crowding around area covered by the circulation and the number the Constitution, which they take as their banner, of institutions to be effected thereby. The only they announce that instead of the Union and Conscitution as they were, they wish for a strong ery National Bank in existence is the number and formerly held by the States, and that the rebel associations have their existence in one city,

States shall be held as territories been put forward in the United States Senate, been directed to the fraud the rogues are quietly where, in April, 1862, Mr. Summer, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, adviser of the President, and one of the firmest supporters of the Administration, proposed to declare that the riance with the letter of the law.) is that the banks rights of the South as independent States had shall be organized and known by numerals, and ceased to exist, was renewed by Mr. Sumner in his famous speech at the Cooper Institute, in which he proclaimed the legal theory by which he proposed to sustain the constitutionality of the pretended forfeiture of the Southern States although its capital may be reckoned by millions, through their so called rebellion. Hardly was and its usefulness entitled it to the highest pothis theory made public before the ultra journals sition. But the chief objection to this requisition hastened to defend it, and before the orators of lies in the fact that it will deprive existing insti-Union, it must be as conquered provinces. Some tablished by long years of careful administration North Carolina.

ity and tirvid in the presence of power, have not may circulate upon the same terms as other in as are the Abolitionists on crushing our their cies of brokers, while those of distant cities and newborn freedom

hope entertained by the friends of peace that the phia be required to pay their duties on imports American Revolution could be brought to a at Washington, as for the banks of those cities penceful termination. The Federals irritated and those of the whole Union, to be made tribuby the resistance which they meet with, and tary to the National Capital in a business which, blinded by the blood which they have shed, rush of all others, requires accessibility, accuracy like drunken men upon the South and precipitate and dispatch. A department at Boston for the themselves en masse upon the palpitating and convenience of New England, and at New York heroic body of the Confederacy, while all the or Albany for this State, and at other points for world looks on at the murder, and not a voice is the South and West, will be found indispensable raised in their behalf-not one in America or to the satisfactory working of the system, if it is

The National "Stump-tail" Banking of governmental power and patronage is suffi-Scheme-A Searching Exposition of its Unsoundness and of its Pernicions Effects upon Public and Private Interests-Report of H. H. Van Wyck, Superintendent of the Bank Department in the State Govern- of the end sought to be attained. Whether a ment of New York.

fWe subjoint those portions of the late report auguration, will vindicate in its results the sacriof H. H. VAN WYCE, Superintendent of the Bank fice at which it is to be primarily purchased, may Department in the State Government of New York, relating to the new National Bank scheme ed in dealing with interests so vast and import--only premising that Mr. Van Wyck is a Re- ant as are concentrated in the existing banking publican in politics, and is in his present position institutions of the States-whether a burdensome

by appointment of the Republican party.] The people and banks of New York cannot but as a coercive measure of public policy, are but look with apprehension at the palpable indi questions worthy of the profound consideration cations from Washington of a design, on the part of the national representatives. So perfect is the of the Secretary of the Treasury and his subor- devotion of our citizens to the support of the dinate officers, to foster oppressive legislation by Government in this crisis, that almost any sacri-Congress toward the institutions of this State, fice will be patiently endured that promises to with the apparent purpose of compelling an conduce to this end. But the financial difficult abandonment of their present organizations and less of the Government, so far from being suran adoption of the national system. It is earn- mounted, are certain to require all the estly to be hope ! that no seeming advantage in skill, the patriotism, and the self sacrificing this direction will cause the National Legisla- devotion of loyal hearts, to carry it ture to adopt a policy that must resort in serious safely through the trials yet before the derangement of the business interests of the country. With a large and rapidly accumulating country, as well as in evoking a more determined debt-with a huge fabric of credit in the shape of hostility toward a system which ought to win irre-leemable bank notes-with an accelerating its way to success through other mediums than largesses on the one hand and punitive taxation on the other. We already have a currency as amply secured as that proposed under the act of Congress. Our banks hold United States stock far more than commensurate to secure their en- banks and forcing them to an unnatural contractire circulation, and no further absorption of tion, would not only operate disastronsly upon these securities could be obtained by an enforce- private interests, but would, in turn, seriously efment of the national system. A sufficient num fect exertions to extend the government credit. ber of government banks will be organized to Not only would the ability of our banks and furnish depositories for the public revenues, if the State institutions are not regarded as safe in abridged, but they would also be compelled to this respect. Hence there would seem to be no part with investments already made, for the pur apology for driving the institutions of this State pose of retiring the obligations which, under into an unnecessary contraction of their accommodations to the community and the govern- to circulate. Let us assume, however, that ment, as must be the case under coercive and the act of Congress in relation to banks and discriminating legislation. The first obvious ef- currency is to be carried into full effect, and fect of the national system must be the inor- that under its operation the local institutions dinate multiplication of banks of small capitals of this and other States are either to be throughout the country. The slightest familiar wholly discontinued or merged into the national ity with the locations of those institutions must system. Under such circumstances the obvienforce the conclusion that they are not estab ous duty and interest of the General Governlished in accordance with the requirements of a ment would seem to be to render the transition legitimate business, adequate to the support of a bank, but that they are designed merely as conduits through which the circulation received institutions already in existence, which have from Washington is to flow out upon the commu withstood the storms of past years unbroken, if Rather, say they, let our institutions and a shale generation perish, than renounce this gloious ideal. The Anglo Saxon is certainly the most are to maintain an illimitable round of circula-tion—be of equal par value at home and thous ands of miles from the point of redemption—and that their purative lathers will never be called that their purative lathers will never be called upon to fulfill the promise of payment until ests under it, what can or ought to be done by the "Columbus" discovers another continent, or Legislature to facilitate the change proposed? "De Soto" calls at the bank on his way up the Mississippi. Under these seductive influences, aided by the hope of becoming depositories of the public funds, it is not improbable that the number of National Banks will be rapidly multiplied; and that a large accession to the irregard and thereafter to proceed in the winding up of its and thereafter to proceed in the winding up of its discontinuance of business, and thereafter to proceed in the winding up of its deemable currency already affoat will serve affairs. But the process is a lingering one, and further to illustrate the problem of rising propersities of erties of gold and the sinking propensities of nal consummation. A proceeding of this kind, paper! Who that remembers the lamentations of the Secretary of the Treasury over the inflitting influences of bank issues, will not wonder at the avidity now manifested for the creation of ces to the whole community. In the case under associations whose influence must be to postpone, to a still more indefinite period, the resumption of specie payments. For the inevitable effect of engendering a brood of banks, at a time when engendering a brood of banks. gold commands a premium in paper of fifty per to the government and the community. But the cent. and of dispersing the specie reserve now locked up in the vaults of existing banks by the locked up in the vaults of existing banks by the distribution of their assets, can only operate in this direction. Besides, a truly national currency, to the amount of \$400,000,000, has been airready issued by the government. To this extent it is a loan without interest on the part of the people, satisfactory as a medium of exchange. people, satisfactory as a melium of exchange, and within the control of public anthority as to its diminution or increase. The economic considerations involved in substituting for this currency an equal amount of government bonds bearing six per cent, interest, and giving to banking institutions the benefit of a circulation equivalent to an interest of \$18,000,000 per anceivable form, have been incurred under State num, is far from being apparent. One of the distinguishing attributes of the "national current laws, and are subject to all the conditions which cy," from which great benefits are anticipated, is

uniformity of appearance. That is to say, all the notes of each denomination furnished to he various banks are to be printed from the same plate, the only variation being in the designation of the number and location of the bank by which opinion in would not have been built yet."

Union which shall centralize in itself ail powers location of the institution. Thus, where several counterfeit on bank No. 3 may make their ap-This machiavelian idea, which had already pearance. By the time the public attention has the Administration party went about making speeches in favor of it. Only a few days since, of that which they justly regarded as of great General Butler the Mouravieff of America in value—the name by which they have always been speech delivered at Boston, arguing on the known to the community, and under which they theory of Mr. Sumner, emphatically declared have built up a reputation for financial soundness that if the Southern States came back into the and corporate integrity. A character thus esdays after, General Butler was appointed to com-mand the Department of Eastern Virginia and stockholders, but it is of intrinsic value to the institution itself. For not only is the name of an old One of the civilians of the North, who is one and well-established bank held, in estimation as a of the most eminent of the age. Honorable Wil- distinguishing attribute, but there may also be liam Beach Lawrence, the learned editorand com- a natural reluctance to being sandwiched bementator of Wheaton's Treatise on Internation-al Law, has thought it his duty to refute in a le which no distinction for the intermediate bank, gal point of view, this dangerous and wicked save one that may be more tangible to a keeper extrine, which at the same time that it over of accounts than to the minds of the community throws completely the American political system at large. The lessons of experience, as well as opens the door to revolting injustice. His voice the principles of sound reasoning, are also repugwill probably not be heard; political passions once nant to the theory that the currency to be issued let loose no longer listens to reason, and the fa by the banks scattered throughout the country natics of the North will continue in their blind can be kept at par at the commercial centres by fury to undermine the edifice of the Republic, un | the mere fact that they are received for public til one day it will crumble to ruins over their dues. Even within the limited area of this State heads. Such are the plans and views of the two it is known that before the system of fixed repolitical parties in the North as brought to light | demptions was adopted, the issue of country banks ranged at various rates of discount, al-The late elections have shown the strength of though received for taxes, canal tolls, and all the two parties. The Democrats disorganized by dues to the State. So long as the present susinternal dissensions, cut up by the personal am- pension of specie payment continues, it is not bition of leaders, fearful of risking their popular | improbable that the notes of the National Banks dared to take a bold and dignified position, and redeemable paper. If sent home for payment, have been besten almost everywhere. Moreover, nothing could be extorted in return save "legal whatever may be the superiority of the political tender" notes of the government. But when the ideas of the Democrats in other respects over touchstone of redemption in coin shall again their adversaries, the Southerners cannot conside come in vogue, the notes of banks located in er them otherwise than as enemies, as much bent | inaccessible places will be left to the tender mer towns will be subject to the unalterable laws of The marked triumph of the Radicals, their ac- exchange. A redemption at the principal basicord with the Democrats as to the necessity of ness centres on the seaboard enforced by act of restoring the Union, the new projects of conquest | Congress, may minigate these results, but withand oppression which they entertain, all place out action of this nature it is quite certain that the States of the South in a more alarming posi-tion than any in which they have found them of the so called "national currency." Time and selves. Not content with forcing them back into experience will also demonstrate the inutility the Union, the determination now seems to be to of attempting to make Washington the focus exterminate them. They have no longer a choice for the business incident to furnishing currenbetween the Southern Confederacy and conquest, cy to the banks of the whole country, with the between liberty and slavery, between life and attendant receipt and transfer of securities which a state of continual financial change re-The triumph of the Radicals and the more de quires. With almost equal propriety might the sided attitude of the Democrats, ocstroys the last | merchants of New York, Boston and Philadel

prought here this time is, that "the government" has broken faith with him, in sending to Rich mond another agent of exchange, to wit: Mr. Harry Warfield, of Baltimore. I enclose herewith the administration account of Mr. War field's mission, from which you will see that, if that account is true, Butler's complaint is well ounded. For the satisfaction of the readers of the Times, however, I will state that that account while true in the main, does not contain the whole sylvania, for Gen. Trimble. But that is not what Mr. Warfield was sent to Richmond for. with a proposal for such an exchange Indeed, if the proposal to exchange Gen. Trimble or Mr. White had been made through Butler himself, the Confederates would have sent Mr White down to City Point in charge of Gen. Trimble's HENRI VIGNAUD. to become the settled policy of the nation. That negro servant, who would have waited there for it is to be urged forward with all the appliances his master; and thus the exchange would have been effected through Gen. Butler, yet with no ciently obvious. Largesses in the shape of govother intermediary on the rebel side except what

eroment loans and deposits without interest, ex-

emptions from State and local taxation, the gra-

tuitous bestowal of notes, with all incidental ex-

ception that he could have effected the exchange penses made a charge upon the public treasury, are potent elements towards the accomplishment Mr. Warfield is a Union man, of the school of system which requires such bolstering for its in Reverdy Johnson and Daniel Webster, but not of the school of Charles Sumner and Owen Lovejoy. He has uniformly opposed the war, well be questioned. Whether, on the other hand, because he believed with Senator Douglas, that the utmost circumspection should not be exercis war would be disunion. He has uniformly denonneed the Administration for the policy it has adopted in the conduct of the war, because he saw, in common with all intelligent Damo casts that such a policy would only protract the Cleveland Railroad Company will be held at the office and discriminating taxation should be inflicted crats, that such a policy would only protract the upon them, not as a legitimate source of revenue, entertaining these views, he has been freely de- ness that may come before them. nounced as a rebel and a traitor. Yet now the Administration takes this rebel and traitor by the hand, and sends him on a confidential mission to Richmond.

The real object of this mission is known to very few persons; for it has been better kept than RELIABLE INSURANCE. most of the secrets of the Administration. It will startle the North when it is known, and it will show the utter buseness of the men who are at the head of the Republican party.

namely: a negro. Butler had some dim percep-

was to compel the Southern States to abolish slavery For the Union they did not care a straw. Indeed, the Union, as it was made by the founders of our Government, and the Constitution which is the foundation of our Government, were both hateful to them.

Mr. Lincoln's declaration that the Union could not endure part free, part slave, was no idle jingle of words. It was a terrible threat, which the leaders of the Republican party put into his mouth, and which they were determined to ex-

The feud between Chase and Lincoln has become so bitter as to split their party completely in two, and they fear, and with good ground, too, that the fate of the Democratic party in 1860 will be the fate of their party in 1864. So far as Lincoln himself is concerned, he utterly despairs of re election. He is haggard, listless, without energy, and without hope. Sometimes I think he is already becoming what he will surely be in ten years-the victim of remorse. But he is enten years—the victim of remorse. But he is enchains have bound him for two years past. It is they who made him issue the emancipation proclamation and compelled him to abolish the habeas One Square North of Union Depot, corpus, and they have now persuaded him to send this mission to Richmond.

THE "WARFIELD MISSION" TO RICHMOND. The mission of Mr. H. M. Warfield, of this city, to Richmond, has occasioned so much re mark, and is alike so strongly criticised by our loyal citizens and Southern sympathizers-neither of whom are satisfied with the arrangementthat we have taken the trouble to get at the actual facts in regard to the subject. Our readers already know that Major White, a member elect of the Pennsylvania Senate, is a prisoner at Richmond, and that his absence has given the Democrats the power to prevent the regular organization of the Senate and embarrass the whole proceedings of the Legislature. It has, there fore, become an object of importance to secure the release of Major White, and some time ago measures toward this result were initiated. They resulted in an understanding, said to have been unctioned by Jefferson Davis himself, that Maj. White would be exchanged for Major Jones, a rebel prisoner in our hands. Major Jones was eccordingly sent to City Point, but new difficulties were there resated. Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, had not been informed of the agree-

ment, would not perfect it, and the rebel Major returned to Fortress Monroe Representations were then made to the War Department by Major Jones, that if he were permitted to go to Richmond on his parole, he could procure the release of Major White. Mr. Stanton consented, and Major Jones was passed through our lines, on the express condition that he was to procure the release of Major White or reture himself. He did neither. Another Pennsylvania Major was sent in exchange by the rebels, and Major Junes remained South, thus violating the express terms of his parole, which specified that he was to be exchanged for Major White. Mr. Stanton, disgusted with this piece of trickery on the part of the rebuls, refused to have anything more to do with the matter.

Since the meeting of the Legislature, and it becoming evident that the Democrats were de termined to take advantage of the enforced ab-sence of M-jor White. Governor Curtin and other prominent Pennsylvanians appealed to the President in reference to the matter. They repented that, if permission was given to them to

"A gross misstatement. Major Jones has returned to

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Butler's authority, has resulted precisely as I

ontside the massive walls of Fortress Monroe .-

the sympathizing ear of his master. For Lincoln

can sympathize with him. He can listen to his

tale of woe, and console him with promises of

stronger body guard. But to the sufferings of

our brave soldiers at Richmond,-to the fact

that they are dying there every day, of hunger,

men, of tender mothers, of loving wives, of deli-

n a southern dangeon, after mouths of hopeless

captivity,-to all these facts, Mr. Lincoln is se-

And there is another personage here whose po-

never casts a thought towards the wretched ob

ects who were once as happy as she is now, and

Among the other complaints which Butler loss

enely oblivious.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

sion to Bichmond.

send a person to Richmond, and the government would consent to give up Gen. I. R. Trimble, or any other Brigadier General in our hands, for Failure of Butler to Effect an Ex-Major White, they would be able to secure the exchange of the latter. The President, after change of Prisoners-"The Government" Violates its "Plighted Faith". consideration, and in view of the urgent solicitwith Butler-Mr. Warfield's Misations made, gave his consent to both these prop-

The selection of Mr. Warfield was made by a relative of Major White, who thought that his known disloyalty here would give him influence at Richmond. Mr. Warfield was approached on Gen. Butler is here again with a flex in his ear the subject, and consented to accept the mission. extraordinary dimensions The big promises The Government carried out its part of the agree "the government" and the vaporing boasts of the bloodless hero of Big Bethel himself, have alike come to naught. The country has been shamefully deceived in this whole matter of the General Trimble. The rebel authorities have, exchange of prisoners to be effected by the tyrant | for some time, been anxious to secure the release of Baltimore and New Orleans. More than that, the hearts of thousands of families all over the anguishing, starving, and freezing at Richmond,

North, whose fathers, sons, and brothers are languishing starving and fenering at Richmond. Their agreement to the exchange is, therefore, will now be wrung with fresh anguish. And all this to gratify the pride of Lincoln and Stanton, and the magnanimity of Butler himself. The Warfield's errand It will be seen from this statement that Mr. Warfield's errand to Richmond has reference whole matter of the exchange of prisoners under solely to the release of Major White, and not to other and more important business, as some of have stated it would result. The Confederate his friends have intimated; and that he goes, not authorities will have nothing to do with the mat. as the agent of the President or Mr. Stanton, ter so long as it remains in the hands of a man neither of whom knew of his selection, but simwho is a disgrice to human nature, as well as to the uniform he wears. After exhausting all the expedients in his power, and still finding this to be the case, -and finding, too, that his personal tant capacity, it was wise to send Mr. Warfield to safety is greatly compromised notwithstanding his shirt of mail armor, whenever he ventures ontside the master should be known and the affair brought down to its proper level, Butler is here again, to pour his grievances into

Robert Dale Owen is proving the legality of the President's amnesty proclamation scheme, by quoting from the royal prerogatives of Charles Wouldn't a slight reterence to the edicts of enlarged powers, a thicker coat-of mail, and a Zengh's Kahn and Hunkey-pinkey-piney pa, King of the Cannible Islands be entitled to some weight in the matter?

of cold, of wretchedness, of hope deferred-dying with delirious dreams of home, dreams never to President Lincoln's man Forney says the wretches who cry for peace ought to be crube realized .- to the fact that the hearts of old cified! That was just what was done with the Prince cate sisters, are breaking, day after day, as they of Peace when he was on earth -[Cincinnati ead that the idol of their hearts has died at last

-Within the last three or four days there has been a conference between the President and the prominent members of his Cabinet upon the tent influence is never exerted in behalf of the financial condition of the country. Money is poor prisoners whom her own brother used to greatly wanted. forment. Amid a life of utter frivolity, she

#### LEGAL.

who left all that makes life happy to battle for who left all that makes life happy to battle for the aggrandisement of her husband and her hus band's party. Dress, diamonds, dinners, routs, State of Indiana, Ma ch Term, A. D. 1864.—George K. parties, balls, trips to New York, shopping in the metropolis, the adornment of her person (for a picture of which see Mrs. Greenhow's faithful description.) occupy all her thoughts. Were she worthy of her high station,—if she had one tenth of the qualities of mind and heart that animate the breast of a certain widow lady whose mob trusive charities call down blessings on her head from thousands of the poor and destitute,—she might, by the exercise of the influence of her high position, displace the hideous squinter, and effect the restoration to their homes of all those WM. WALLACE, Clerk. C. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

> TATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:-In the Ma ion Circuit Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, March Term, A. D. 1864.—Baniel M. Nooe vs Edward A. Smith, Charles W. Hall, Olney

Be it known, that on this 18t day of January, in the year 1863, the above named plaintiff by his attorney filed in the office of the Clerk of Harion Circuit Court his comdaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, truth. Mr. Warfield will, no doubt, succeed in effecting the exchange of Mr. White, of Penn of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing

and pendency of said complaint against her, and that un-That object could have been effected by a simple of said cause on the second day of the next term of said note between Stanton and the rebel Secretary of | Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the War. The Confederates value Gen Trimble too highly and an insignificant member of a State tained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her Legislature too little, not to be eager to close absence. WILLIAM WALLACE, Clerk. R. L. WALFOLS, Attorney for Plaintiff, jan19-dlt&w3w

#### LICENSES.

Notice of Application for License.

to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county. they considered Betler's equal in the social scale. intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises, for one year. My place of business, and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and of Mr. White in this manner, and hence his drank, is located on Lot ten (10,) in square 65, in the creation of indianapolis, in Center township in Marion county, Indiana. jan18w3w GKUI GEORGE M BUSCH.

### I P.& C. R. R. Co.

ELECTION NOTICE.

war, exasperate the Southern people to eternal day of Pebruary next, for the election of Directors for resistance, and finally prevent reunion. For the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other busi-EDWARD KING, Secretary. 1864. jan:3-dit&waw 'ndianapolis, Jan. 12, 1864,

### INSURANCE.

Farmers and Merchants The object of that party in causing the war Insurance Company Of Quincy, Illinois.

And Rapidly Increasing.

Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00,

Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash - . Value over \$1, 100,000. ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Det sched Dwellings, Farm Buildings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage

by Fire or Lighteing.

All looses sustained by thi Company have been premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the entire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of promptness will be continued. W. N. CLINE, President. W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary

### HOTELS.

sept28'63 wly

(FORMERLT FARMERS' HOTEL,)

East Side of Illinois Street,

### SCALES.

ERRESANEZ .. PATENT PLATFORM SCALES A IRBANK'S



HAY, GRAIN. WAREHOUSE RAILROAD, TRACK, AND COUNTER SCALES,

CATTLE.

Manufactures only by E. & F. FAIRBANK & CO., St. loansbury. Vermont. For sale at Manufacturers'pricesby W.P. BALLUP, Agent. 74WestWashingtonst .. ap21-wly

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF AN INVALID. Fublished for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO TOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility. Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SEL-PCURE. By one who has cured himself, after being put togreat expense and ajury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing opies may be had of the author.

BATHAN MAYIFAIR, Eag., my25-wly Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. MEDICAL.

# FICKARDTS

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS EFFICACY!

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

FTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable rials, a Powder that should and must take the place of the the usand and one nostrums gotten up and palmed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the brute creation are "heir to," he has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none can be genuine unless bearing our fac simile signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvaria, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on hand, a well as those we may hereafter receive from other States of the Union.

other States of the Union.

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vegetable ingredients, it can be safely an 1 judiciously given to that noble animal, the HORSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature shedding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the direction, purifles the blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the animal, even where in an apparently healthy state

To the Agriculturist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their nest cattle laboring under HOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many complaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the natural secretions.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, inward Piles,
Fulness or Blood to the

MILCH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed-it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the milk tubes, promote all the secretions and consequently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and quality of the milk, cream and butter. HOGS, during the warm season, are constantly over-heating themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Ulcers of the LUNGS and other parts, which

naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases, a teaspoonful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficulties, and the animal will increase in health and fat. TESTIMONIALS. Washington, January 7, 1863.

I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that

I have used you it possesses the qualities of topeins and renovating the stomach, removing in some degree the morbile matter. I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated J. P. TURNER, Veterinary Surgeon, For the United States Government,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862. DEAR SIE-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufac ared by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of horses, and as good a preparation as there is in the HIRAM WRIGHT, Assistant Telepary Surgeon, For the United State Government.

WASHINGTON October 21, 1863. DEAR SIR-Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder in use for some time, I do cheerfully recommend it as a good article, and well worthy of public notice.

Superintendent of the Mule Corral. WM. RAISTON-We have tried your Horse Powder, manufactured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables o some extent. It is highly recommended to me by the Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge, C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't.

Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 12! Sts . EPSON, BALTIMORE Co., MD., May 20, 1853. The under-signed, for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," and from the beneficial effect derived from it, takes pleasure in recom-

Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short time became fat and in good condition.

HENRY B. CHEW.

I'HILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855.

Wm. Ralston, Esq.:

DRAR Sin—It is with plea-ure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was nearly to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly the cause I was prejuticed against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcocolic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottless of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was nearly the impression that they were chiefly an alcocolic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost de-paired of regaining the impression that they were chiefly an alcocolic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq. for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost de-paired of regaining the impression that they were chiefly and mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker. traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had it to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try

Yours, very re-pectfully, GEORGE SNYDER. We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very iseful among our cattle.

PETER OIT. J. G. KEISS. Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. AGESTS-D, S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co., No. 234 North Second street, Philadelphia.
M. Danziger, Druggist Rochester, Ful'on County, In John Marti, Tell City, Perry County, Ind ans. Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County,

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. MEDICAL.

TO THE LADIES OF

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MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD DR. JNO. L. LYONS

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS. FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS.

FOR FEMALES, FOR FEMALES. Suffering from Irregularity or Obstruction of the Menses from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE! It is impossible to e-joy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstruct-

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS: IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

naturely terminates a miserable life,

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR; IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR: THAT I GUARANTEE

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses from

whatever cause, though care should be taken that my

directions are carefully adhered to.

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS: WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS: THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM By strengthening and juvigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess and

TO MARRIED LADIES They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the mon ly period with such perfect regularity.

BE WISE IN TIME!

BE WISE IN TIME! ONE BOTTLE CURES In almost every case, DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON

Butcut this out and send it to your Druggist, and if he has not got it make him buy it for you, or it may be obtained of the General Agent for the United States,

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn.

For sale by all responsible Druggists. Price \$1 per hottle. Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at the Pro-prietor's prices by LORD & SMITH, EE ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati; BROWNING & S. Indianapolis. july 13-wlycow

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NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated Vegetable BETAExtract. WBM

A Pure Tonie.

Desired with the control of the control of

DR. HOOFLAND'S

## GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philad'a, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Fulness or Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, sinking or Fiu tering at the Pit of the tomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffoating Sensations when in a lying rosture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyer, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Sudden F.ushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,

Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

No Alcohol or Bad Whisky!

They wall cure the above diseases in ninety-nine case out of a hundred.

I NDUCED BY THE EXTENSIVE SALE AND UNIVER-SAL popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters (pure-vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of no-trums in the shape of poor whisky, vilecompounded with injurious drugs, and chris-nics, Stomachies and Bitters. Beware of the incamerable array of alcoholic prepara-tions in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing only aggravate discuse, and leave the disappointed suf-

ferer in despet. Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want a good appetite?

Do gou want to build up your constitution Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness?

Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Etitor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, i yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man m+y not testify to the benefits he believes himself mending the article to all farmers as a valuable preparation, in the tion, to be given to Horses and Caril. Some of my work horses, that were in bad heal h, with little or no disposition for food, on their taking "Fickardt's Cattle" Bitters, prepared by Er. C. M. Jackson, of this city, be-Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short | cause I was prejudiced against them for many years, un-

## me to the use of them. Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surprising to every one who saw the horse, to see how much be had improved in flesh and spirit. These who had seen him before he became a ck, could scarcely believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a fine thing for the usine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky app arance. My friends, seeing their Cattle. No person thould be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it one of the best ar icles in use.

Yours, yerr re-rectfully,

For those who desire and will have a liquor bitters we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of Bookand's German Bitters and m'x with three quarts of good Brandy or Whisky, and the result will be a preparation it at will far excel in medical virtue and true excellence a y of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Londands Bitters in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these infe preparations will cost you.

Attention Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers!

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bit-ters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by ex-posures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the new-papers, on the lists, published aimost daily in the new-papers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofiand's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digostive organs are specific removed. We have no besitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, ha, dreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarks. We call particular attention to the following remarka-ble and well authenticated c re of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

Philadelphia, August 23, 1863.

Messus, Joans & Evanic Well, gentlemen, your Hoof-land's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my courades, some of whose names are appended, and who courades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous sluties, it was attacked in Kovember last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, hightened by an attack of dysentery. I was than removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about on the 25th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow an thing, and if I did force a moreal down, it was

IT IS SURE TO CURE! | immediately thrown up again. THIS HOFEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED and refurnished.—The traveling public will be shown every attention to make them feel at home.

Of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlow hore to the grasp of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlow hore to the more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. And to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlow hore. Frederick Stephenbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a foriorn hope, to try your Ritters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two hottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE. We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery. GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine. LEWIS CHEVALIER, 924 N. Y. LEWIS CHEVALIER, 924 N. Y.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Bat. F.
J. B. PASEWELL, Co. B 3d Vt.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, do.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. G. 64 Maine.
JOHN F. WARD. Co. E. 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Go. H, 72d N. Y.
NATHANIEL H. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMPALL, Co. A, 3d Vt.

JOHN JENKINS, Co B, 106th Pa. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M JACKSON" is on the waarran of each bottle.

removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be re-Price per Bottle 75c, or half dezen Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward securely packed, by express.

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BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO Is g od for Public Speakers and Singers TO CLEAR THE VOICE